SAVING SOULS AND BODIES.

How the Churches Have Carried On the Double Work.

GOWTH OF HOSPITAL CHRISTIANITY.

Paper by Dr. Crummer at the Methodist Hospital Dedication-Dean Gardner on Dr. Briggs-Religious Notes.

The following address was delivered at the dedicatory exercises of the Methodist hospital last Tuesday afternoon by Dr. B. F. Crummer, chief of the medical staff, the subject being "A physican's view of the enterprise.

The hospital is among the most ancient of the institutions of history. There is some evidence that before the Christian era the temples of Aesculapius were devoted to the care of the afflicted, and while perhaps, medicine and surgery were ignored, the worship of Apollo and the god of the healing art dates back nearly twelve centuries before Christ, and shortly after the downfall of Troy. We are told that in these sanctuaries the object of the worship was to occupy the Imaginations of the sick by witnessing ceremonies, and to excite them to a degree that would produce the desired result. In the temple of Epidaurus it was the custom for the sick to sleep therein, and recovery followed by the means which the god of health indicated to them in a dream. Thus our Christian science and faith cure people have gone back thirty centuries to resurrect a doctorine, the more attractive feature of which they have not even reproduced, for while the world stands the human race will not forget the persuasive influence of a

In one of these temples on the island of Cos, Hippocrates was born 460 years before Christ, and learned the elements of his art from the priest physicians of his time. The great "Father of Medicine" made it a science and taught the natural laws of disease as against the belief that it was due to the anger of the gods or malicious demons, it is further recorded that Hippocrates joined in the conflict of opinions on science and religion that arose among the Greek philosophers of his time, thus setting an example followed by, perhaps, too many modern physicians. But the word hospital was first used in connection with several institutions founded for sick pilgrims near Betblehem in the year 300, and perhaps few who have not studied this interesting phase of history will know that the first hospital for the insane had its origin in Jerusalem in the fifth century.

origin ir Jerusalem in the fifth century.

This glimpse of ancient history, if followed down through the ages, would show that the hospital has been the great field wherein theology and medicine have joined forces in their efforts to elevate the race, and lessen the tides of misery and disease. This union today is so perfect and successful everywhere that it leaves a very small corner for those who urge the idea of a conflict between science and religion, a conflict which every true student of science denies, and every

true student of science denies, and every new truth of nature contradicts.

The present perfection in hospital construction and management has come through nu-merous eras of advancement and retrogres-sion that we will not attempt to follow. Periods of war and pestilence have been the great developers of this humanitarian work. Our own great war produced results that have been studied by all the great countries of the world, and indeed, the past thirty years represent a progress in hospital work greater than all the centuries before. The popular dread of treatment in a hospital, so common among the larty in former times, is fast disappearing in the light of results achieved. If there is a veteran present, he will remember at once the horrors of hospital gangrene during the rebellion, but I am sate in asserting that should the next five years see a repetition of this war such a thing Our own great war produced results that see a repetition of this war, such a thing would be practically unknown. In my student days I watched strong men die from pyaemia after amputation in the hospital wards but if one were to start on a piggrimage in search of such a case now be might travel a year such a case now, he might travel a year without finding one. In short, it has come to pass, that the hospital patient today whether medical or surgical, has an equal chance for life with his most wealthy neighbor, and with the aid of our skillful nurses and constant watchfulness, often a better chance for recovery than the patient treated at home.

It is this fact that makes the hospital of today the great public benefactor that it is. I am proud to claim for my profession a just recognition of its efforts in this work, a work, too, not accomplished without many sacrifices of time, talent and even of life itself. On the walls of Bellevue hospital hang paintings of a dozen young physicians, some almost boyish in appearance, but all showing the lines of strong courage and noble bear-ing. A tablet with their names boars this brief but eloquent epitaph. "Died, in this hospital in the line of duty, during the epi-demic of typhus fever." No soldier slain in

battle deserves a richer crown than these in addition to the cure of the sick and the training of young physicians in hospitals, now feature has of late years arisen. I refer to the training of nurses. To my mind this branch of the Methodist hospital in this city will prove of incalculable value and should bespeak for it the enthusiastic support of the public. In Chicago, and all large cities, graduates of these training schools are eagersought, in fact, the supply does not meet the home demand. Omaha and other western cities must educate and train their own nurses and 1 am sure your trustees have a wise selection in Miss Nichoison and Miss

l'frimmer to assist in this duty. In behalf of your medical staff, I think I honestly voice the sentiment of every one when I assure you, sir, that we feel an enthusiastic pride in this new enterprise. We believe and know that the Methodist hos-pital can be made a great and permanent institution, a credit to the proud and prosper-ous city of Omaha and the state of Nebraska. To that end I believe that every one of us will labor diligentry and faithfully.

The Phillips Brooks Matter.

By request Rev. C. H. Gardner, dean of Trinity cathedral, has prepared the following upon the subject of Dr. Phillips Brooks' election and consecration as bishop of Massachusetts. The matter has awakened a great deal of interest and discussion all over the country and the following will be read with much interest, especially by members of the Episcopal church in Nebraska.

Whatever else may enter into the consider-ation of Dr. Phillips Brooks' election to the bishopric of Massachusetts, certainly it is not a question of "courcemanship." Some of Dr. Brooks' most ardeat admirers and loyal supporters are among the "advanced" high churchmen of the country, and it i well known that the great Boston priest and premather is a broad churchman. There are many others—perhaps a large majority—of those who must either give or refuse to give canonical consent to the diocesan election, who differ seriously to the diocesan election, who differ seriously from Dr. Brooks on several points and re-gret extremely his conduct on different oc-casions and yet think that he will make an

ex cellent bishop.

Multitudes all over the country feel that they ought not, in a case like this, to go back returns unless there is evider fraud in the election or some error of life or religion that had been concealed from the original electors.

original electors.

The following extracts are from a personal letter which was received several days after the Nebraska standing committee had given formal consent to the election. The writer is A. C. A. Hall of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, rector of St. John's church. Boston. He will be remembered as having conducted a "retreat" in this city last winter for the clerry of the diocese, and he is well known in this country and England as a bold and fearless defender of Catholic truth and traditions.

After writing that he did not and could not vote for Dr. Brooks on account of serious differences of opinion on various points, he and to a needest -- and they all say go continues: "But I signed his testimentals. I could not feel that he had transgressed the practically onials. I could not feel that b had transgressed the practically lowed liberty of the Episcopal church. He has contravoned no written law and his con-duct has not been consured by the bishop under whose jurisdiction he was. I should

man by hasty utterances, as in a "church congress," in the heat of debate, or by news-paper reports, without the context." The same priest writes an editorial in his

arish paper from which we copy: 'The lection of a new bishop was a much more imple matter than many expected. Dr. thillips Brooks was elected on the first bales, by a large majority of both the clergy and lot, by a large majority of both the clergy and parishes. This is not the choice that many thought best or wisest; but it was distinctly the choice of the convention as a body. When we have prayed earnestly that in a matter of such importance, the convention might be guided to act according to God's mind and will, we ought to have no doubt, that in such decided action our prayers have been answered, though maybe not in the way in which we looked for the answer. God both inspires and overrules man's conduct both inspires and overrules man's conduct of affairs. There are great and obvious ad-vantages in the selection of Dr. Brooks to fill the vacant see, as there were great and obvi-ous reasons pointing him out as in many ways naturally fitted for the office." The two serious objections against Dr. Brooks' election are, first, an alleged looseness of views and vacueness of utterance on the subject of the apostolic office. Secondly, an association with ministers of other religi is bodies on devotional and ceremental occa

answer to the first objection it can be adduced, on moral grounds, that the allegations are misrepresentations, because the person against whom they are urged conthe person against whom they are urged contemplates the acceptance of the apostolic office, which acceptance involves the most solemn and binding outh of conformity to the deetrine, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America—and no one for a moment denbts Phillips Brook's honesty.

Concerning the second objection it may be fairly stated that while many may justly think and say that his action, on certain grounds, was ill advised yet he did not contravene any written law or transgress the practically allowed liberty of the church to which he belonged.

of the church to which he belonged.

If there is not room for Phillips Brooks in
the nouse of bist ps of the Episcopal church, then heaven save the bishops and the

But we have reason to hope that the mem pers of the various stand committees and the bishops before whom this matter is brought will realize the grounds upon which they have a right to act, and will not be moved to act through prejudice or as the result of misrepresentation.

Pastors and People.

Pastors and People.

One of the most enjoyable church sociables that has been held in Omaha in a long time was that given by the young people of the First Baptist church last Tuesday ovening. To use a secular phrase slightly altered, they fairly painted the lecture room of their church a delightful orange hue, and the literary part of the scheme proved to be very interesting. It consisted of an effort on the part of each couple in the house to write all the words they could think of in five minutes, beginning with O. At the end of each five minutes the gentlemen would exchange partners and another race of word writing would begin. The other race of word writing would begin. The young ladies wore orange-colored aprons, orange ribbons in their hair and then served orangeade, orange ice, orange cake an oranges.

Appropriate memorial services were held Appropriate memorial services were used in St. Philomena's in Omaha last Wednesday in commemoration of Bishop O'Connor, who died one year ago. Bishop O'Connor did a great deal of very effective work during his administration of the Omaha bishopric and his host of friends will keep his memory green.

Dr. Rosenau of the Congregation of

Israel on Harney street, has been in Omana but little over a year, but he has inspired the but little over a year, but he has inspired the Jewish people who compose his congregation with renewed zeal and energy and they are going to build a handsome new church. The present temple on Harney near Twenty-fourth is far too small for the large congregation, Efforts are already under way for the erection of a handsome brick structure to cost \$20,000.

\$20,000.

Rev. Willard Scott, Mrs. W. C. Ives and Mrs. J. J. Dickey returned yesterday from Burlington where they went to attend the funeral of Mrs. W. R. Jarvis, formerly of this city. The deceased and her husband lived in Omaha about six years and Mrs. Jarvis was a very prominent worker in the St. Mary's avenue Congregational church. Dr. Tham will leave soon for Detroit to fill the pulpit of the First Congregational church of that city for five weeks. Rev. Asa P. Lyon of Marshail, Minn., was

the city last week and preached on Wednesday night at the St. Mary's avenue Congregational church. He will probably be en-gaged to fill the pulpit of that church during

Rev. Willard Scott's vacation. Rev. Willard Scott will go to Mount Claire, N. J., in July to fill the pulpit of Dr. Brad-ford's church for five weeks. Dr. Bradford goes to Oxford, England, at that time to

preach the baccalaureate sermon at Mans-Rev. Howard N. Smith, formerly paster of the Saratoga Congregational church, but now paster of a church at Rock Springs,

Wyo, and Miss Alice Avery were married last Wednesday at the home of the bride, 2736 Decatur street. They left on Thursday for Rev. Corfman, a student in Oberlin col-lege, will supply the pulpit of Cherry Hill Congregational church during the summer.
Dr. J. T. Duryea will spend his vacation in the month of August filling the

ouipit of the Park avenue church in Minne George N. Herrick of Chicago was in Omaha last week in the interest of the New West Educational association, which has taken up the work of maintaining Christian schools in Utah. Mr. Herrick spoke last Sunday at Willard Scott's church and took a collection of \$80 for the benefit of the asso ciation which he represents

The young people of the Christian church will hold a sociable at the residence of Mrs. Lucas, 515 North Twenty-fifth street, next Thursday night.

A Card.

We want every lady and all the boys and girls to call on your druggist and get some of our beautiful cards and a book of valuable aformation free.

HALLER PROPRIETARYCO.

Red Men. Pottawattamie tribe, No. 21, of Council Bluffs elected officers as follows for the ensuing year; I. N. Parsons, sachem; J. G. Tipton, senior sagamore; J. G. Bradley, junior sagamore; J. K. Cooper, trustee; E. B. Edgerton, representative; L. E. Bridenstine, alternate. The officers will be installed Grand Sachem L. E. Bridenstine July 1.

Nogriping, no nausea, no pain when De Witts Little Early Risers are taken. Small pill. Safe pill. Best pill.

Sitenced the "Amen" Man. Dr. Morley Puncheon tells of a Methodist brother who was so devotional that there was no end to his noisy ejac alations. At one of their meetings the ninister asked a steward if he couldn't abate the brother to some extent. When the prayer began a perfect storm of "Amens" and "Bless the Lords" broke ut but it suddenly came to an end when the steward whispered something in the brother's ear. On being asked after the meeting what had produced the magic effect the steward answered: "Oh, it is very simple. I asked him to give \$1 to the missionary cause.

Have You Got a Horse? Every man who owns a horse should know that Haller's Barbed Wire Liniment is the only remedy that will give prompt relief to all sprains, cuts, bruises and galls, and is warranted to effect a complete cure.

She Didn't Act Rasbly.

"I hope, Jennie, that you have given the matter serious consideration,' "given notice," because she was going to be married "that day two weeks."

"O, I have, ma'am," was the earnest

reply. "I've been to two fortune tellors and a clairvoyant, and looked in a sign book, and dreamed on a lock of his hair, and been to o. . at those asterologers,

The Paxton Hotel Fire

Did not effect the hotel proper in any way so as to interfere with the operation regard the refusal to confirm the election—or any serious opposition to this—as most disastrous. I cannot think it fair to judge a without the interruption of a single day.

This is the time of year when past experience has led us to expect hot weather. When every man you meet mops his intellectual brow and faintly gasps, "I-s-i-t-h-o-t-e-n-o-u-g-hf-o-r-y-o-u?" We've had this sort of weather once a year as far back as the oldest inhabitant can remember, and in all human probability we'll have the same sort for a number of years to come. The only way to get even is to

TAKE IT COOL

Don't stand off the ice man and buy your thin clothing of us. Our assortment of hot weather clothing is nearly double that of any any former season, and just as the oyster season is opened with a can-opener, so will we open the torrid season with

AN EYE OPENER.

Tomorrow we will put on sale our entire first purchases os thin coats and vests, separate coats, white and fancy wests, and dusters. The prices? They'll help maintain our well-earned reputation of being Nebraska's Price Makers.

AN EYE-OPENER.

500 SUMMER COATS AND VESTS.

Sizes 34 to 42. In genuine French Nankin, in handsome pin stripes. These goods will wash nicely, wear like iron, look well, and hold their shape. They are made with patch pockets, have pearl buttons, button holes made with silk, and the backs of the vest are made of the same material as the vest ' itself. These coats and vests are worth a plump dollar and a half, but for an "eye opener" we will let them out at the remarkably low price of

75c.

ANOTHER ONE.

200 single Black Alpaca Coats, sizes 34 to 40; worth just a dollar fifty

AT 75c A COAT. STILL ANOTHER.

300 handsome plain brilliantine coats and vests, worth three dollars, in four different shades | not all in one coat but one shade in each coat

AT \$1.75

FOR THE OTHER EYE.

300 splendid fancy corded mohair coats and vests, positively worth four dollars,

AT \$2.25

MORE OF 'EM YET.

200 skeleton coats and vests, made of splendid all wool flannel, in grays, tans, browns, slates, modes, &c., worth four dollars and three-quarters,

AT \$2.90

AND STILL THEY COME.

Over a thousand white and fancy vests, and silk mixed and all silk vests, ranging from 75c to \$450. Every one a money

EXTRA SIZE COATS.

EXTRA LONG COATS. EXTRA SHORT PRICES.

CORNER DOUGLAS AND FOURTEENTH STREETS.

ECHOES FROM THE ANTE-ROOM.

The Social Feature of Masonry Receiving Some Attention.

THE SCOTTISH RITE QUESTION IN IOWA

Revival of the Trouble Between the New York Lodge of Elks and the Other Lodges-News and Notes.

> Deputy Grand Master of Masons Brad D. Slaughter has inaugurated a new departure in this grand jurisdiction in the way of official visitations. He believes that the social features of the fraternity have been too long neglected and he has been carrying his idea into practical operation by notifying lodges, which he has been requested by the grand master to visit, that he will visit with them on some night other than the regular meeting night, and requesting that master masons and their wives meet in a social way on some night to be agreed upon. The scheme has met with favor and several of the lodges in the towns near Omana have de-rived much pleasure from the practical work-

ing of this plan. Blair lodge was visited in this manner last Thursday night, the deputy grand master being accompanied by his estimable wife. The members of the lodge were out in force, accompanied by their wives and an enjoyable evening was spent A banquet had been prepared and during the evening an interesting and instructive address was made by the deputy grand master, followed by short talks from several of the members

of the local lodge. The custom is a most agreeable one and meets with great favor. During the term of court Brother Slaughter, in his capacity as United States marshal, is unable to visit the lodges distant from Omaha but it is safe to say this important feature of the order will not be allowed to lapse.

The annual meeting of the grand lodge of Nebraska will be held in this city commencing June 17. Ord lodge No. 3 elected the following offi-

cers for the ensuing year: John C.Work, W. M.; W. S. McCarthy, S. W.; George W. Hall, J. W.; John F. Barrou, jr., treasurer; J. C. Hiddle, secretary; William Weare,

The Scottish Rite in Iowa. The forty-eighth annual meeting of the Masonic grand lodge of Iowa will be held at Cedar Rapids June 2, 3 and 4, and promises to be one of the most important ever held.

One of the matters which will be brought to the attention of the grand lodge is that of the Scottish rite, which has already given the Masons of Iowa and many other states much food for thought.

At the last session of the grand lodge of

Iowa a law was passed requiring all members of blue lodges in Iowa who were also mem-bers of the grand consistory of the United States jurisdiction or its subordinate lodges, to withdraw from such consistory or bodies under penalty of expulsion from the blue lodges. Following the passage of this law the grand master appointed a committee, consisting of L. C. Blanchard, T. R. Erkenbrack and G. W. Ball to try all persons charged with violations of this law. The

charged with violations of this law. The following gentlemen were notified to appear before this committee at a given date and stand trial: George P. Wison. Brilliant lodge No. 433, Creston; E. C. Barber and Heary Bennett, Croscent lodge No. 25, Cedar Rapids; J. C. Graves, Mt. Hermon lodge No. 263, Cedar Rapids; E. J. Babcock and J. B. Morgan, Davenport lodge No. 37, Davenport; Monroe Ebi, Trinity lodge No. 38, Davenport; — Steadman and J. C. Mitcheli, Bluffs City lodge No. 71, Council Bluffs; F. C. Hill and C. C. Wales, Land Mark Lodge No. 103; Sioux City; N. B. Evarts, Acadia lodge No. 170, Webster City; L. E. Huriburt, Ashlar logge No. 111, Fort Dodge. At the time set for the hearing none of them appeared in person and they all were suspended.

ter to the masters, wardens and brethren of all Masoure lodges in Iowa setting forth that they had, after due deliberation and extensive research, joined an order entirely foreign to, and without any claim of jurisdiction's re-control over any of the blue lodge degrees, but which has for its object the advancement of the interest of humanity and the

These gentiemen have issued a circular let-

were suspended.

cause of virtue, and that they retained their membership in the other secret societies and churches in which no netion had been taken to deprive them of membership in such so-eightes or churches because they had joined the Scottish right bodies, hence they asked why they should be suspended or expelled for conduct not antagonistic to Masonry, good morals or Christianity.

The circular further declares that the guilty of any un-Masonic conduct and had not been legally suspended as had been alleged. The signers expressed themselves as at all times willing "to strictly conform to every edict of the grand lodge or general assembly of Masons that is not supversive of the prin ciples and ground work of Masonry, and to submit to the awards and resolutions of our brethren when convened, in every case con-sistent with the constitution of the order." After maintaining that it was not in the power of any man or body of men to make in novations in the body of Masonry the circular

closed with this sentence: "Carefully considering all of these facts and the objects and fundamental principles of Masonry, are you satisfied that we shall remain isolated?" It is said that the grand secretary and grand master have sent notice to all Blue lodges that no delegate to the grand lodge holding membership in the grand consistory will be admitted.

I. O. O. F.

At the annual session of the grand lodge of Indiana, held in Indianapolis last week, a resolution was adopted instructing the representatives to the next meeting of the sover eign grand lodge to introduce a law to foreve exclude from the order may one engaged in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, and providing that members of the order who are engaged in that business must either give it up or leave the order. This would indeed be a radical enactment. But it is not likely that the sovereign grand lodge will ever make such a rule, or resort to such fanatical meas ures to exclude from the order a class of cit zens solely on account of their business. I the order is to be reformed and cut loose from all its traditions there is ample opportunity for the exercise of the purging process with out touching the saloon problem.

The grand lodge of Missouri, which con vened in annual session at St. Joseph last Tuesday, had another wrangle over the ques-tion of excluding saloenkeepers from the order in that jurisdiction. A resolution to that effect was adopted at the last annual ses ion of the grand lodge, but it never was en forced, as it was found to be contrary to the laws of the sovereign grand lodge. This year the grand lodge decided to recommend the adoption of such a measure by the sovereign grand body at its next meeting.

The Oddfellows of Chicago will hold me-norial services in Central Music hall, Sunday, June 14, in accordance with the procla on of the grand sire. The Oddfellows of Missouri have begun ar rangements for a state annual celebration, to

be held at Sedalia on April 26, 1892. Grand Secretary Garrett, of the grand lodge, Independent Order of Odd-fellows, of Iowa, has issued 'lls' annual report. The document shows the number of lodges in the state to be 499, with a total membership December 31, 1880, of 25, 425, a gain in 1890 of seventeen lodges and 1882 members. The number of brothers relieved during 1890 was 1.885, number of widowed families relieved. 85; number of widowed families relieved 16, and the number of brothers buried, iss. 'he amount paid for relief in 1890 was \$46,025.34; amount of year's receipts, \$142, 020.25; current expenses, \$60,213.02. The invested funds of the subordinate lodges in lowa at the close of 1830 amounted to \$683,943 to the widow and ophan's fund, \$4,050.82.

New York lodge Vo. I, which was suspended from the order some time ago, has begun an action against Brooklyn lodge to restrain it from using the words "Elk" or "Elks," or the title "Protective Order of Eiks," in any way. The complaint alleges that the regular grand todge is a corporation organized under the laws of that state, and expressly entitled by its charter to use the title "Protective Order of Elks;" that the Brooklyh lodge has claimed allegance to a spurious grand lodge organized in Cleveland by persons who seconed from the original grand lodge and attempted to take the title of the "Order of Elks of the United States of America," and that the Brooklyn lodge has retained money and property belonging to retained money and property belonging to the original grand lodge. This seems to be an expiring spasm on the part of the New York lodge, for it has not now any standing in any court or in the order.

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PILES, FISTULA AND RECTAL ULCERS
cuaranteed cured without pain or detention
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HYDROCELE AND VARICOCELE perma-HYDROCELE AND VARIOCELE permanently and successfully cured in every case, SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Wenkness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex positively cured, as well as all functional disorders that rest, it from youthful folles or the excess of mature years.

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TO YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN. A SURE CURE The awful effects of preadle weakness, destroying both mind and organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreaded fils permanently DRS. BETTS Address those who have improper indulgence and solitary nabits, which ruln both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study or marriage.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely for a time and then have them return again radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPL LEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remark to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Smid at once for a treatise and a Free Hottle of the cure of the cure of the cure of the cure of the cure.

MOORE'S



Pleasant Grove, Iowa. Dr. J. B. Moore-Dear Sir: My wife has been afflicted for several years with a complication of liver and kidney troubles. Your "Tree of Life" has been of great benefit to her. She joins with me in thanks to you, and expresses the wish that others suffering from similar causes may find equal relief.
Yours. Hev. J. W. Cauter,
Pastor C. T. Church.

Moore's Tree of Life a positive cure for Kidney and Liver Commissiat and all blood diseases. Does it my to saffer when you can be cared by using Moore's Tree of Life, the Great Life Remeit.

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THE SPECIALIST

Morethan 15 years experience in the treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES.

GLEET. The most complete and absolute cure for givet and all annuying discharges ever known to the medical profession. Permanently cared in from a to 10 days STRICTURE

STRICTORS
Or pain in relieving the bladder cured without pain
r instruments, no cutting, no dilating. The most
charkable remedy known to modern science. SYPHILIS.

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